

Lawyers-1929

Delaware

DELAWARE CITY TO GET FIRST RACE LAWYER

ton bar. Friends of the young attorney told the reporter that the fact that he was a "home town" product and had already made a deep impression by his leadership in the civic and educational life of the city assured his success.

Louis L. Redding, Howard
Grad, Succeeds Where
Many Failed

WILMINGTON, (Special)—For the first time in the history of the State, a colored attorney is to be admitted to the practice of law here. He is Louis L. Redding, 203 East Tenth street.

Redding, a graduate of Brown University and Harvard Law School, has passed his law examinations with high honors. It has been learned that he took the tests with other candidates for the bar about two weeks ago. He is regarded as an outstanding type of his race.



After being graduated in 1923 from Brown University, Redding taught school a year in Florida and a year at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. He entered Harvard Law School in 1925 and was graduated in 1928.

After being graduated from his law course, Redding was registered with United States Senator Daniel O. Hastings.

Redding thus complied with the law which required all candidates for the bar to qualify by registering with a practicing attorney. This law, it is said, has prevented any colored lawyers, heretofore, from qualifying in Delaware, which has 140,000 white and 30,000 colored inhabitants but not a single colored lawyer.

At both Brown and Harvard, Redding was a brilliant student, and this quality he carried into his law examinations. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Redding, and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. It is expected he will be admitted to the practice of law in the State courts during the present term of Superior Court.

Forum Head

Mr. Redding, who is president of the Wilmington Open Door Forum, told the AFRO-AMERICAN that he expects no difficulty at the Wilming-

"STUDY LAW," SAYS SCIPIO JONES

2/23/29

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 21.—Looking back over his long and successful legal career in the South the Honorable Scipio Africanus Jones says yes, he would recommend the practice of law to an ambitious young colored man looking for an opportunity to render service to his race. And Mr. Jones not only recommends entry into the legal business in the South, but he advocates that the State of Arkansas and the City of Little Rock is as good a place as any to hang out a shingle. Mr. Jones who never entered a law school until he visited Howard Law School and addressed a class after he had become a successful practitioner, believes that the bugaboo of prejudice against the Negro lawyer is largely a myth. "Prejudice is human nature," says Attorney Jones, "and the prejudice we meet from judge and jury would probably be worse if Negroes had the places of the white people. If a Negro attorney is efficient and conducts himself properly, it has been my experience that he will get along all right. There is no difference based on color made in the courts of Little Rock and Arkansas."

Born in Tullip, Ark., in Dallas county, Mr. Jones attended the public schools of his county then studied at Philander Smith and Shorter Colleges. He picked up his legal training in various ways, but did not attend a law school. More than 30 years ago Mr. Jones was admitted to the Pulaski County Circuit Court and began the practice of law. This was "at a period when the numerous facilities that now smooth the path of the lawyer were not so well known," says one of his biographers. The biographer continues: "It was no easy task to become a lawyer in those days, especially a Negro, and it required no common share of industry and perseverance. . . . Although a lawyer by profession, he was, also, necessarily a student of economic and sociologic conditions of the Negroes in Arkansas. . . . His first local achievement as a member of the bar was the successful fight waged against the county convict lease system in force at one time in Arkansas. By this system the county convicts were leased to contract lessees. Both white and colored prisoners were sentenced with a fine and costs and while there were allowed only 50 cents a day when they worked, and charged for each day they lay. Prisoners at the end of six months would owe as much as they did when first sent to the farm. Mr. Jones' fearless fight against this system caused the court to rule that all prisoners sent to the county farms were entitled to 75 cents a day whether they worked or not."

On November 24, 1900, Mr. Jones was admitted to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and on October 30, 1901, to the United States District Court for the Western division of the Eastern District of Arkansas. In May, 1905, Mr. Jones was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and on December 10, 1914, to the United States Court of Appeals. He was elected Special Judge in the Municipal Court of Little Rock April 8, 1915, and served in that capacity with distinction and credit. He was elected Special Chancellor in 1925.

Mr. Jones' biographer continues: "A leader in civic affairs and outspoken exponent of the political rights of Negroes in Arkansas, Judge Jones soon distinguished himself politically by his victory against that insidious piece of legislation familiarly known in the South as the 'grandfather clause.' It was through his political strategy that the white people of Arkansas were defeated in their efforts to have adopted to the Constitution of Arkansas that infamous amendment which would have disfranchised every Negro voter in the state."

Mr. Jones shaped his legal career in a period that was epochal in Negro history. At that time Negroes all over the South were awakening to launch forth into diversified enterprises. Notable among these were the fraternal beneficiary societies.

The Mosaic Templars of America, founded in Little Rock, was stretching out into other sections and John E. Bush realized the necessity of calling into the inner circle a man who possessed superior legal qualifications to help shape the policies of the order. Mr. Jones was made national attorney general of the organization, a position which he still holds. During the war, as grand attorney for the Mosaics, Mr. Jones personally presented W. G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury, the Mosaic check for \$50,000 as a cash purchase of Liberty Bonds. He was also honored by President Woodrow Wilson, who appointed him Associate Member of the Legal Advisory Board of Pulaski county.

But Mr. Jones' greatest legal achievement was his successful four-year fight in behalf of the men held responsible for the Elaine, Ark., riot. His conduct of this case stamped him as one of the greatest trial lawyers in the country. From December, 1919 to 1923, when the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the decision reversing the conviction of six of the riot victims, Mr. Jones stood at the forefront of the fight. Mr. Jones' biographer says: "Never before in the history of the United States were trials conducted in an atmosphere of hatred, intimidation, coercion, hostility and prejudice as those Elaine trials. The most eminent jurists of the country assert that the Elaine trials were the greatest legal battles in the history of the United States." . . . Another legal victory of national interest and importance to the credit of Judge Jones was that of the Arkansas Colored Shriners case. In several of the Southern States white Shriners had brought injunctions to restrain the



SCIPIO O. JONES

colored Shriners from operating as such and to prevent them from wearing the Shriners' pins, fezzes, and regalia. The only case won by the colored Shriners in the South was the one in Arkansas, where Judge Jones was the attorney in the case. Judge Jones was also one of the leading counsel in the famous Pythian case in Arkansas in which the Insurance Commissioner of Arkansas sought to put out of business the Grand Lodge of K. of P., Arkansas Jurisdiction. The Insurance Commissioner lost in the lower court, appealed to the Supreme Court where the decision of the lower court was affirmed."

Politically Mr. Jones is the leader of Negroes in Arkansas. He is now waiting to see what Mr. Hoover will do. Mr. Jones is an Omega man, and he and Mrs. Jones live in their recently completed beautiful new residence at 1870 Cross street. He maintains a suite of offices in the Mosaic Temple Annex.

Atty. John Wilson Wins
Again; Local Boy Now
Great Criminal Lawyer

It was Prof. Wm. H. Richards who said, after 38 years as a teacher and



George W. Peterson is chairman of the committee on addresses and music.

SEC'Y TO JUDGE
COBB SUCCEEDS
ATTORNEY DAVIS

Is A Graduate of Howard;
To Be Sworn In
Next Week

Frank W. Adams, 52 Quincy Place, northwest, was appointed assistant United States District Attorney under District Attorney Lover, Thursday.

Attorney Adams has been clerk of Judge James Cobb since his appointment in 1926. He will be sworn in one day next week as soon as he can clear up his desk for Judge Cobb.

Mr. Adams is from New Haven, Conn., where he finished high school. He came to Washington during the World War and graduated from the Law School of Howard University in 1925.

He will fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Ernest J. Davis, on December 1.

student of the law, that the real leaders of a race are in a civilization like the one who go before the court and advocates of justice for the people.

Day after day, that truth is being demonstrated, and among the outstanding men who appear before the local bar, Attorney John Wilson towers as a criminal lawyer. Again and again, he pleads the law as it has been decided and applies in his cases to the but few people realize that behind such action is steady and persistent research, reading, and still wider reading of the law, with wisdom and courage to note when it applies and to in-

Robinson Again Heads Bar

The annual election of officers of the Washington Bar Association was held Thursday night at the Y.M.C.A. where Charles E. Robinson was unanimously re-elected president. Ernest J. Davis was elected first vice president; Thomas Walker, second vice president; Earl Alexander, recording secretary; Ambrose Shief, corresponding secretary and Frank Adams, treasurer.

The Bar Association will hold its banquet on Wednesday, May 15, at the Whitelaw Hotel. The banquet committee consists of Henry A. Brown, chairman, Miss Ollie Cooper, Mrs. Dora Letcher, Frank Adams and Theodore Brown.

Lawyers - 1929

Florida

Jacksonville, Fla. Times Union
Sunday, Nov. 10, 1929

Results Bar Examinations Announced

**Total of 24 Applicants Pass
Tests Given By Flor-
ida's Law Board.**

LAKE LAND, Nov. 9.—(AP)—Twenty-four applicants, including two women and one negro, passed the examination of the state board of law examiners at Tallahassee October 21, it was announced today by the board. The examiners were here for a joint session with delegates of local bar associations.

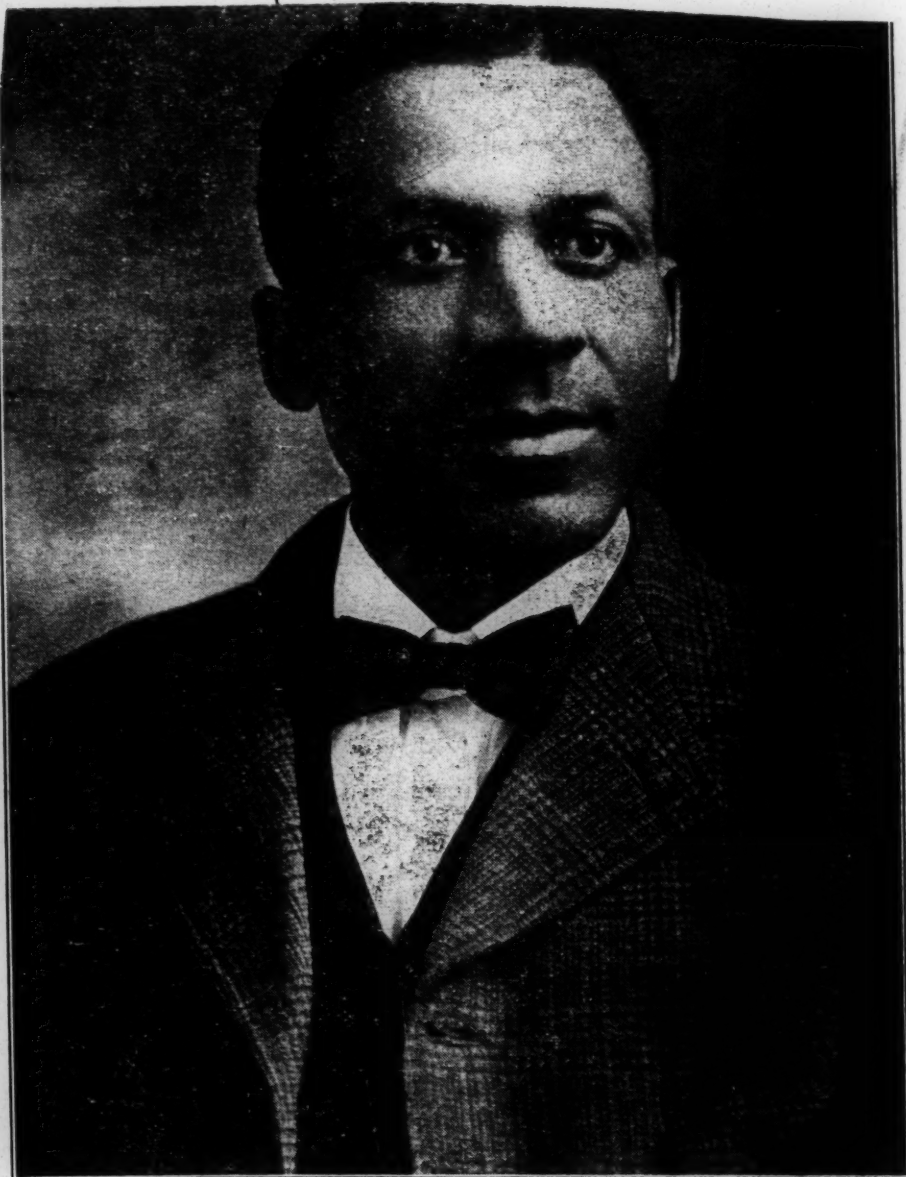
Forty candidates failed to pass the examination.

Those who passed included: Miss Mabel Hackney, Tampa; Miss Ethe Sims, Palmetto; James W. Allen, Lakeland; Clayton A. Avriett, Bradenton; John A. Bayless, Melrose; Murray Berman, Miami; Lucius A. Buck, West Palm Beach; Lloyd T. Everett, DeLand; Harry Fozzard, Jacksonville; Lewis R. King, Miami; Marion B. Knight, Blountstown; Henry B. Lyter, Arcadia; Herbert Miller, Orlando; L. R. Mitchell, West Palm Beach; Irving J. A. Renney, Miami; William T. Rogers, Jacksonville; Vincent Sempreviva, Tampa; James T. Smith, DeLand; William T. Simmons, Ocala; James B. Toney, Tampa; Chas. N. Tucker, Tampa; J. Walte Kehoe, Jr., Miami; and R. O. Jackson, negro, Washington, D. C.

Raymer F. Maguire, Orlando, president of the State Bar Association, presided over the joint session today.

Lawyers-1929

Georgia.



HON. PERCY C. SHADD

Lawyer Percy G. Shadd is the only colored lawyer in Augusta. He came here from Martin, Tenn. several years ago, and has had twenty years' experience as a lawyer. By his sympathetic attitude toward his clients, his ability as a lawyer and his pleasing disposition he has built for himself a practice of which he should be proud. Col. Shadd finished his literary training at Howe College, Memphis, Tenn., and studied law at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

During the spring of 1914, lawyer Shadd ran for representative to the State Legislature from Weakly county in Tennessee.

see. His campaign was one of the most sensational campaigns in the history of Weakly county. In his race for a seat in the State Legislature, Col. Shadd vigorously advocated some very important legislation. In his platform he advocated a law permitting women to vote in his state, a law compelling the first five books of the Bible to be taught in the public schools of Tennessee, a stock law, a law compelling landholders to burn the drift in all streams as far as his or her land goes, an amendment to the Tennessee inheritance law, so niece and nephews could get property of their relatives. Under the Tennessee inheritance law, at that time, nieces and nephews of Negroes who were born slaves could not

inherit the property of their uncles and aunts.

While defeated by a small majority, his platform attracted great attention for its vigor and simplicity, and is now law in Tennessee.

Col. Shadd deplores restlessness, extravagance, dissatisfaction and chimerical ideas that are opposed to self-help.

We are proud of lawyer Shadd and predict for him a great success here in Augusta.

Lawyers-1929
Judge Attends Law
Teachers Association

CHICAGO, (ANP.)—Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, D. C., was a Chicago visitor this past week, in attendance upon the American Association of Teachers in Law Schools. Judge Cobb represented Howard University, being the colored representative in attendance while in Chicago the district judge presided at numerous professional and social attentions.

CHICAGO LAWYER GETS \$7,500 JOB
CHICAGO, (ANP.)—Warren B. Douglass, prominent attorney here and former member of the Illinois Assembly, confirmed the report here Monday that he had been appointed assistant to the chief attorney of the Sanitary district of Ill., at a salary of \$7,500 per year. Attorney Douglass received the endorsement of United States Senator Charles S. McNamara.

Lawyers-1929
DR. C. E. TUCKER ADMIT
TED TO BAR
To be Sworn in Monday by
Judge Krieger.

Dr. C. Eubank Tucker, pastor of Stoner Memorial A. M. E. Zion church, was admitted to practice law in Kentucky by the State Board of Law Examiners at its recent session at Frankfort, Ky. 11-30-29

Dr. Tucker is a criminal lawyer of ten years' experience, having practiced extensively in West Virginia and Georgia. He will devote himself exclusively to the practice of criminal law in this city, after being sworn in on Monday morning by Judge Kreiger, Senior Circuit Judge of the 30th Judicial District.

Kentucky

Lawyers-1929

Louisiana

Monroe, La., News Star
Tuesday, March 13, 1929

Negro Lawyer Will Speak at Colored Church Here

G. A. Johnson, negro lawyer of Hut-
chinson, Ark., will deliver an address to-
night at the Antioch Baptist church
colored. In his lecture tonight, he
will advise the negroes to take ad-
vantage of opportunities in the south.
White people, as well as colored
are invited to the lecture.

Lawyers-1929

Maryland

EX-ERRAND BOY RETURNS HOME AS A JUDGE

W. T. Crockett Worked His
Way Through Morgan in
Early Days.

HAWAII IS HOME NOW

Fame and Fortune Earned in
Pacific Isle.

(Picture on Page 10)

W. T. Crockett, one-time Baltimore errand boy, came back to the city after an absence of nearly 46 years, laden with fame and fortune.

Like the story book hero, he worked his way through Morgan College, sought a career in the West, and in the far off Hawaiian Island of Maui, and arose to distinguished citizenship as a U.S. judge.

Speaking before the AFRO Club, Saturday, Judge Crockett said he considered this the high point of his life to be able to come back to the scene of his humble beginnings.

At Morgan College, he was the school-mate of George Gilbert, the late Joseph Lockerman, W. Ashbie Hawkins, George McMechen, Bishop W. Samspon Brooks and Bishop M. W. Clair.

Between the judge and Mr. Lockerman, there was intense rivalry for first honors. In the last semester Judge Crockett won, but Mr. Lockerman was elevated to the Morgan faculty.

The judge is a graduate of the Michigan University law school in the class which also graduated Dr. C. H. Fowler, in medicine.

In his early Hawaiian days, Judge Crockett said he laughed at the Chinese custom of placing rice and chicken on the graves of the newly buried dead.

"Do you think the dead can come back to eat this food?" he asked one Chinese.

"Well," was the reply, "you place flowers on the graves of your dead. Do you think they can come back to smell them?"

Prejudice

Prejudice of white Americans has reached Hawaii, the Judge said. Natives are combating it by barring

whites from their social function wherever possible.

Judge Crockett was guest of honor at a banquet with James A. Cobb, of Washington, Thursday. Hosts were local members of the Bar Association.

Morgan College gave him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

While in the city he was the guest of his ex-scholmate, George D. Gilbert.

Elect Henry Head of Baltimore Lawyers

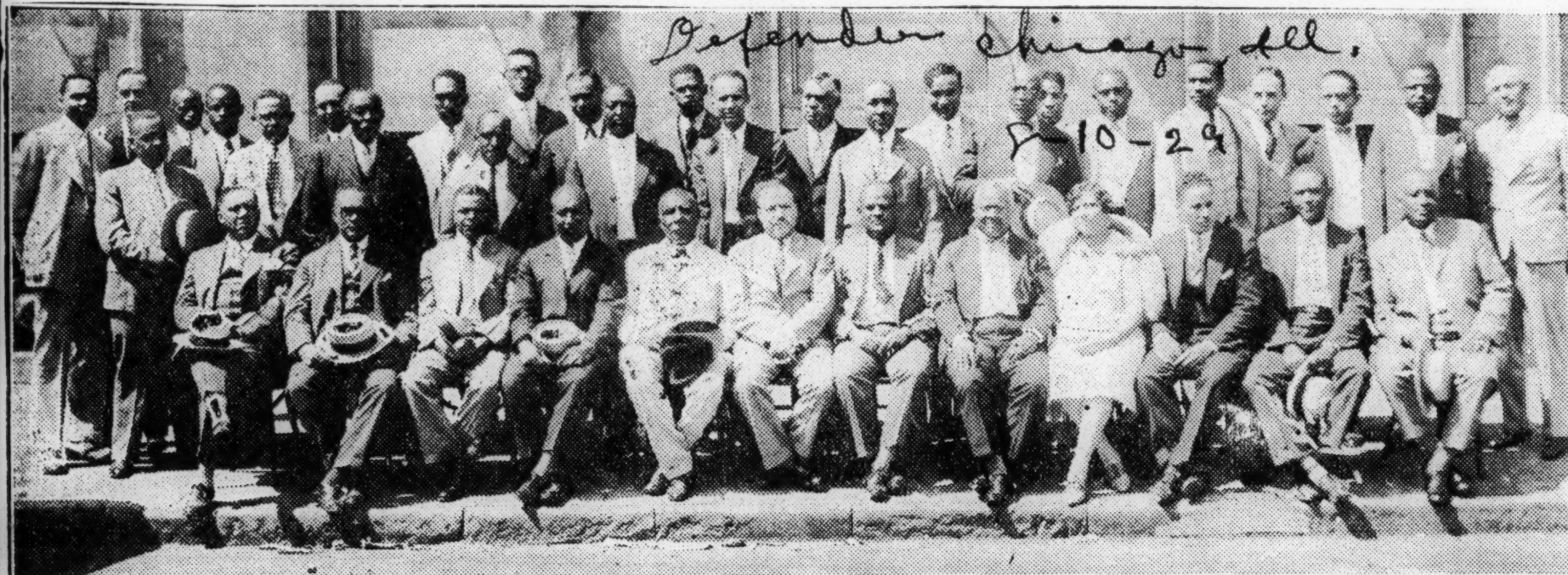
Baltimore, Nov. 29. — Attorney Josiah F. Henry was elected president of the Monumental Bar association to succeed U. Grant Tyler, one of the oldest members of our group practicing at the Maryland bar. The election took place last Friday night at the Majestic hotel. 11-29-29

Attorney Henry has established an enviable record here and is considered one of the outstanding lawyers in the state. Chicago Del.

The new president is a graduate of the University of Michigan and the Howard university law school. He is also connected with a number of fraternal organizations.

Lawyers. — 1929

Michigan.



BAR ASSOCIATION ENDS MEET—With the adoption of plans to force consideration of the 14th and 15th amendments, the National Bar association closed its annual meeting in Detroit Saturday. Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia was elected president and Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago (seated, center), was re-elected secretary.

—Photo by Woodard, Detroit.

Lawyers - 1929

Mississippi

NEGRO IS DISBARRED AS MISSISSIPPI LAWYER

**Redmond, G. O. P. Leader,
Forbidden to Practice as
Son Is Suspended.**

Jackson, Miss., January 29.—(P)—S. D. Redmond, negro attorney of Jackson and chairman of the republican state executive committee, was disbarred and S. R. Redmond, his son, was suspended by a three handed decision of Chancellor V. J. Stricker in Hinds county court today. Information and specifications against the son were withdrawn by the committee with the right to re-file them later if deemed proper.

The bar committee recommended this action in the case of the younger negro, after he announced that he has passed the bar examination in Illinois and intends to go to Chicago to practice.

S. D. Redmonds, the decree said, "is guilty of malpractice and misbehavior and has wilfully violated his duties as an attorney at law and is an improper and unsuitable person to practice law before the courts of this state."

Six specifications were charged against the elder Redmond, charging false testimony in federal court, violation of the federal patronage act, and others. Redmond came into prominence recently during the patronage trials in federal court here.

S. D. Redmond, who announced he will appeal to the supreme court, was granted this right by Chancellor Stricker upon posting of a \$500 bond.

The younger Redmond was charged with assessing excessive fees in a will probate case after the court had set a lower figure. He said, however, that the higher fee was for work done outside on the matter for which the court fixed the fee.

NEGRO'S DISBARMENT APPROVED BY COURT

Son of Republican Leader to
Practice in Illinois.

BY JOHN B. HUDSON.

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 29.—S. D.

Redmond, negro lawyer and chairman of the Republican state executive committee of the reorganized Perry Highway, was disbarred in a decree signed by Chancellor V. J. Stricker today following the disbarment of his son, in which the chancellor found him guilty.

Disbarment proceedings against S. R. Redmond, son of the disbarred attorney, were returned to the files, subject to being brought out again, after Chancellor Stricker in an oral decision had found him guilty of unethical practice. This proceeding will prevent young Redmond from continuing his practice in Mississippi, but will not prevent him from practicing in Illinois, where he recently successfully stood the bar examination.

Information and specifications against the younger Redmond were returned to the files on recommendation of the Hinds County Bar Association committee. Chalmers Potter and P. H. Eager, Jr., but the committee prepared the decree banishing the father, turning a deaf ear to the plea of Redmond's attorneys, Ed Franklin and L. S. Easterling, that he be permitted to go to a northern state to practice law.

S. D. Redmond, who announced he will appeal to the supreme court, was granted this right by Chancellor Strickland upon posting \$500 bond. He was found guilty on six specifications, charging false testimony in federal court, violation of the federal patronage act and sharp practice with certain clients.

The decree held S. D. Redmond to be "guilty of malpractice and misbehavior and has wilfully violated his duties as an attorney at law and is an improper and unsuitable person to practice before the courts of this state," reads the decree. "Therefore, his name is stricken from the roll and he is disbarred as an attorney at law and his license be and is hereby revoked and the said S. D. Redmond shall never afterward be permitted to act as an attorney or counsellor in any court in this state."

REDMOND ON BOND

Disbarred Lawyer to Carry
Case to Mississippi Supreme Court

Special to the St. Louis Argus.
JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 7.—Jack-

son, Miss., storm center of the lily white Republican's fight to oust Negro leaders of the party in this State, was the scene of another outburst Saturday, when S. D. Redmond, chairman of the state executive committee, came out in no uncertain terms and charged the chancellor who disbarred him Tuesday week ago, of having been influenced by racial prejudice in making his decision. As a result, Redmond was sentenced to thirty days in jail and fined \$100 for contempt of court, the limit of the law.

Makes Bonds Of \$300 Each
Showing courage, Redmond declared that he would carry the case to supreme court and made a bond of \$300. He also made a similar bond for appearance here and was released.

In his motion for a new trial in his disbarment for "misbehavior," Redmond set forth that the chancellor was actuated by prejudice and recited portions of the language of the chancellor in summing up the evidence in the disbarment case, especially that in which he referred to the constitution of Mississippi and its framers.

Charged With Contempt
C. Potter and Pat Eagers, representatives of the bar association who pushed the charges that led to Redmond's disbarment said that Redmond's charges was an insult to the framers of the Mississippi Constitution and presented the motion for punishing him for contempt.

REDMOND SENTENCED TO MONTH IN PRISON

Disbarred Negro Lawyer
Guilty of Contempt.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 2.—S. D. Redmond, negro chairman of the Republican state executive committee, who was disbarred last Tuesday from practicing law in Mississippi, was fined \$300 and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail on a charge of contempt of court. Motion to punish Redmond was filed by Chalmers Potter and Pat Eager, representatives of the bar association who pushed the charges that led to his disbarment.

The motion was made before Chancellor Stricker after Redmond had filed a motion for a new trial in his disbarment case. He was disbarred for "malpractice and misbehavior." Recently he was acquitted of a charge of selling a federal office in Mississippi.

Mississippi Negro G. O. P. Chairman Disbarred And Sentenced By Court

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 2.—(P)—S. D. Redmond, negro chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, who was disbarred last Tuesday from practicing law in Mississippi, today was fined \$300 and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail on a charge of contempt of court. Motion to punish Redmond was filed by Chalmers Potter and Pat Eager, representatives of the bar association who pushed the charges that led to his disbarment.

The motion was made before Chancellor Stricker after Redmond had filed a motion for a new trial in the disbarment case. He was disbarred for "malpractice

and misbehavior." Recently he was acquitted of a charge of selling a federal office in Mississippi.

In his motion for a new trial, Redmond set forth that the chancellor was actuated by prejudice and recited portions of the language of the chancellor in summing up the evidence in the disbarment case, especially that in which he referred to the constitution of Mississippi and its framers.

Redmond's motion was construed as an attack upon the constitution and Mr. Potter, in presenting the motion to punish for contempt, stated that the language was a direct assault upon the court.

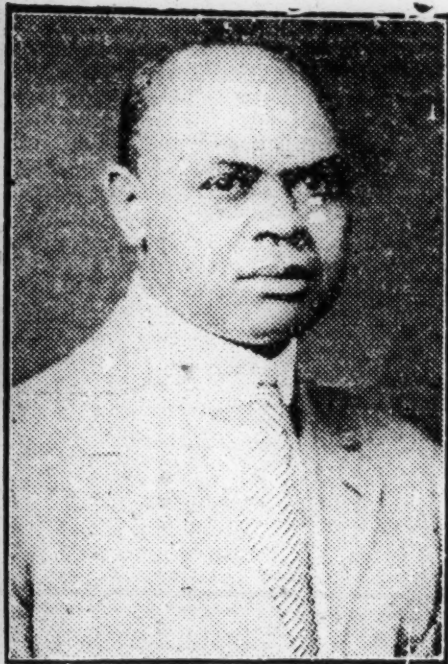
In his motion for a new trial, Redmond set forth that the chancellor was actuated by prejudice and recited portions of the language of the chancellor in summing up the evidence in the disbarment case, especially that in which he referred to the constitution of Mississippi and its framers.

Redmond's motion was construed as an attack upon the constitution and Mr. Potter, in presenting the motion to punish for contempt, stated that the language was a direct assault upon the court.

Lawyers - 1929

MISSOURI

HEADS HARLAN BAR ASSN



ATTORNEY SILAS E. GARNER

St. Louis Argus
The fourth annual session of the Harlan State Bar Association, which was held here last Friday in the solarium of the Peoples Finance Building, was well attended by Negro lawyers of the state.

The sessions were presided over by the president, Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City. The program included the discussion of some very important subjects which affect the members of the bar. "Writs of Habeas Corpus" was discussed by Atty. G. B. Jones formerly Assist. Circuit Atty. of the city of St. Louis. Why *St. Louis Argus* "Should the Negro Lawyer Take the Leadership in Political Affairs?" was the subject ably discussed by Atty. S. E. Garner. "How the Lawyer Should Reach the Public," was discussed by Atty. Albert Burgess. In the absence of Atty. Chas. Calloway of Kansas City, Atty. John E. Wesson of Kansas City discussed the subject, "Recent Decisions Affecting the Negro."

Special Feature

A special feature of the program was the address of Hon. William Dee Becker, a present member of the St. Louis Court of Appeals.

Judge Dee Becker, in a pleasing yet logical manner, discussed "Appellate Practice." The members of Harlan Bar listened with singular attention as the speaker called their attention to many things, "which most of you already know, but the ablest of lawyers so often overlook." Expressions from those who were present indicate that all felt they

had been benefitted by the Judge's talk.

Special Entertainment

The members of the Harlan Bar Association, through the courtesy of Mrs. Annie M. Malone, enjoyed a sumptuous banquet at Poro College. This feature of the program was especially enjoyed by the members of the bar and they were loud in their praise of Mrs. Malone for her courtesy.

Election

The following officers were also elected for the ensuing year: Atty. S. E. Garner, St. Louis, President; Atty. John E. Wesson, Kansas City, 1st Vice Pres.; Atty. Ellis S. Outlaw, St. Louis, Second Vice Pres., Atty. Harry D. Epsy, St. Louis, Secretary; Atty. E. H. Taylor, St. Louis, Assistant Sec., Atty. Harrison W. Hollie, St. Louis, Historian. The members of the Executive Committee are: Attys. Carl Roman Johnson, Kansas City, L. Amasa Knox, Kansas City, Joseph L. McCommere, St. Louis.

Lawyers - 1929

National Negro Bar Association

Detroit Swamped With Legal Talent During Meeting of National Bar Ass'n

Judge Albert George of Chicago and Judge
Jas. S. Cobb of Washington, D. C., Among
Those to Address Annual Session

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5 (ANP).—Legal talent was plentiful in this city Thursday and Friday when the National Bar Association held its annual meeting here, and while the poor birds languishing in the local police stations might have gone lacking in legal advice, the public at large, that attended the open sessions of the convention, was literally swamped with information concerning the problems faced by the Negro race in America.

From the keynote address delivered by C. Francis Stradford of Chicago, president of the association, to the closing speeches the handicaps to racial progress were attacked vigorously, along with the all too prevalent practice on the part of Negroes to place their legal affairs in the hands of lawyers who have no interest whatever in their welfare.

Striking these problems with all of the force at his command, President Stradford declared: "It is not enough to oppose residential segregation, disfranchisement laws, and separate schools, but we must work incessantly to put on the statute books of every state a comprehensive civil rights law which should be constantly tested until discrimination in all of its varied forms disappears."

That the organization has grown steadily was indicated in the report of the executive secretary, Irvin C. Mollison, which showed that Negro attorneys were now manifesting an interest in the association and had been awakened to the necessity of organization.

Homer G. Phillips of St. Louis urged the organization of state and local branches, declaring that such was the only method by which a strong national body could be formed.

Various technical phases of law, which only those who had studied the profession would understand, and to whom they are of much interest, were presented by such legal luminaries as Judge Albert B. George of Chicago, Judge James S. Cobb of Washington, William H. Haynes of the Chicago Crime Commission and Assistant State's Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia, and C. H. Calloway of Kansas City, Mo.

Hon. Charles H. Calloway of Kansas City, Mo., presented a resolution expressing regret at the untimely death of Hon. William T. Francis, minister to Liberia.

One of the most significant happenings of the first day's session was the expulsion of a member of the association for unprofessional conduct, the association serving notice through its courageous, uncompromising attitude toward misconduct that the highest ethical standards would be maintained by the association.

President C. Francis Stradford delivered a brilliant and informing address upon the subject, "Changes in Law Brought by Social and Economic Forces." During the course of his remarks President Stradford said: "It is not enough to oppose residential segregation, disfranchisement laws, and separate schools. We must work incessantly to put on the statute books of every state a comprehensive civil rights law which should be constantly tested until discrimination disappears."

Homer G. Phillips Speaks

In a report filled with information concerning the work of the association during the past year, Secretary Irvin C. Mollison, graduate of the University of Chicago Law school, and possessor of a Phi Beta Kappa key, made the following statement: "The great momentum gained by the association should be followed through, and this National Bar association, like a conquering army, should sweep away those prevalent faults of lethargy, ignorance and false notions about segregation, which faults are the besetting sins of our group, and with quickened prestige, a larger measure of real professional success, and greater opportunities for the disinterested service to the Negro group and community."

In the afternoon session of the first day Hon. Homer G. Phillips of the Mound City Bar association of St. Louis, Mo., spoke upon the "Importance of Local Bar Associations." Mr. Phillips maintained earnestly the need for higher ethical standards among the local bar association and a greater moral responsibility; that there be no truly great National Bar association without strong local bar associations to build upon. Phillips stated: "There is no compromise when we organize to give better service to the people whom we represent."

The morning session of the second day's work was featured by the most brilliant array of legal talent ever gathered together upon one program in the history of the association.

Hears Judge Cobb

Judge James A. Cobb of the municipal court of Washington, D. C., stated that in an important way lawyers are the social engineers engaged in guiding and controlling all forces which play and interplay in civilized society, the organization and conduct of business are predicated upon the lawyer's services. One of the high points in his address upon "The Opportunity of the Negro Lawyer to make a Real Contribution to American Jurisprudence," was this statement: "It is manifest that to synchronize and crystallize these decisions (referring to his analysis of certain supreme court decision) into positive rules of law for the upholding and protection of the Negro as an

American citizen, will be the special duty of the Negro lawyer in the future. When this has been done the Negro lawyer will have written a chapter in jurisprudence."

In his address upon "The Reaction Against Crime in the United States" William H. Haynes, former special assistant attorney general in the Granady murder investigation, made the following illuminating comment: "The breakdown of enforcement of criminal law is the most alarming and distressing problem before the American people today; that there is a growing consciousness of the gravity of this problem so that now and in succeeding years ways and means will include building up a sentiment against nullification so that it will be impossible for any section of the country to flagrantly disregard amendments to the Constitution as heretofore and to summarily take the lives of citizens without due process of law."

Approves Crime Commission

Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent attorney of Philadelphia, in his address upon "Specialization of Practice and Law Partnership or Association Needed to Enhance Position of Bar" made this illuminating remark: "The Negro lawyer must at all times be able to render specialized and expert services in the many kinds of intricate and technical cases which must confront the Negro business man. We must develop the law firm idea which requires intensive specialization." At the beginning of the afternoon session of the second day Homer G. Phillips of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the resolutions committee, presented two very important resolutions, which were unanimously approved by the body.

The association went on record in the first of these resolutions as endorsing the creation of the Hoover crime commission, and the work which it is to undertake, although the Louisville, Mo., spoke upon the "Importance of Local Bar Associations." Mr. Phillips maintained earnestly the need for higher ethical standards among the local bar association and a greater moral responsibility; that there be no truly great National Bar association without strong local bar associations to build upon. Phillips stated: "There is no compromise when we organize to give better service to the people whom we represent."

Condemns Outrages

The second resolution condemned the discriminatory state and municipal laws in respect to the transfer of conveyance, ownership and occupation of real estate by Negroes, and likewise condemned the crime of lynching of human beings, the crime of peonage, the denial of the right to participate in state and local elections and primaries in southern states, and condemned the denial to the Race of an equal industrial opportunity.

The work of the N. A. A. C. P. and Urban league was commended. The association directed its executive officers to commence a nation-wide program for law enforcement. Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, D. C. commenting upon this matter said that the only firm ground upon which the Race can stand is that of law enforcement. The laws protect the weak and oppressed.

Bishop B. G. Vernon of the A. M. E.

church and former registrar of the treasury, made an inspiring talk before the association, the high points of which were as follows: "I came all the way back from Philadelphia, Pa., to be present at the meeting of this most distinguished association, composed of the flower of the legal profession of our group in America. The Negro lawyer has come from the bottom rung of the ladder of progress to the top and this evolution and progress is typified by such men as Judges Albert George of Chicago and James A. Cobb of Washington, D. C. The legal profession among our Race has come of age and is now on the threshold of a great and enduring success. Only the Negro lawyer can get us our rights. In every community where there is a first-class Negro lawyer we are safer. The Negro lawyer is rendering a definite and much needed public service to the Colored group in the protection of its civil political and economic rights."

Elects Officers

The election of officers concluded the activity of the association at its business sessions Friday evening. Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected president to succeed C. Francis Stradford of Chicago. Irvin C. Mollison was re-elected secretary.

The character of the bar association movement among attorneys and its forward-looking aspect is indicated by the type and training of its principal officers, Alexander being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Harvard law school and Mollison a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Chicago and a graduate of the same law school. The other officers elected were as follows:

Vice presidents, George Ellis, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Robinson, Washington, D. C., and Nelson Willis Louisville, Ky. Assistant secretary George Lawrence, Chicago. Treasurer, Percival R. Piper, Detroit. Members of the executive committee are as follows: Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Amasa Knox, Kansas City, Mo.; Glesner Fowler, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jesse Heslip, Toledo, O.; Pope B. Billups, New York city; George H. Woodson, Des Moines, Iowa; C. Francis Stradford, Chicago; Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City.

Judge Albert B. George of the municipal court of Chicago, the only Race judge elected by a city-wide constituency of three million, delivered the principal address at a public mass meeting held by the association at Rev. Mr. Bradby's Second Baptist church. His subject was "Experiences in the Administration of Justice." The meeting was attended by a very large and enthusiastic audience. C. Francis Stradford, outgoing president, was master of ceremonies and the speaker of the evening was introduced by Charles H. Mahoney, prominent attorney of Detroit, Mich.

The favorable and extensive publicity which the organization enjoyed during the last year has been due to the untiring efforts of Nathan K. McGill, chairman of the publicity committee, who has been reappointed chairman by President Alexander.

LAWYERS END LIVELY CONCLAVE

R. A. Pace of Philadelphia is Elected President of Association

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—The National Bar Association closed its two-day annual convention here Friday after lively sessions. More than a hundred lawyers from every section of the country were in attendance at the meeting. Speeches were delivered by some of the outstanding legal representatives of the country. Judge Albert B. George of Chicago delivered the principal address before a crowd that overflowed Rev. Bradby's Baptist Church. The subject of his address was "Experiences in the Administration of Justice."

Sessions Are Lively

A resolution was adopted expressing regret over the untimely death of foreign minister Wm. T. Francis.

The report of the resolutions committee was adopted.

Among the principal speakers were President C. Francis Stradford, Secretary Irvin C. Mollison, Judge Jas. A. Cobb, Homer G. Phillips, Wm. H. Haynes, Raymond Pace Alexander and Bishop W. T. Vernon.

Elections Held

Attorney Pace of Philadelphia was elected president. Atty. Mollison was re-elected secretary.

Other officers elected were as follows:

Vice Pres, George Ellis, Chicago; Charles Robinson, Washington, D. C., and Nelson Willis, Louisville, Ky., Assistant secretary, George Lawrence, Chicago, Treasurer, Percival R. Piper, Detroit. Members of the Executive Committee are as follows: Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Amasa Knox, Kansas City, Mo.; Glesner Fowler, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jesse Heslip, Toledo, O.; Pope B. Billups, New York city; George H. Woodson, Des Moines, Iowa; C. Francis Stradford, Chicago; Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City.

Raymond P. Alexander Heads Lawyer:

DETROIT, Mich.—The National Bar Association closed its annual

convention here Friday, August 2. Officers elected for the coming year were: Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, Pa., president; George Ellis, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Robinson, Washington, D. C., and Nelson Willis, Louisville, Ky., vice-presidents; Irvin C. Mollison, secretary; George Lawrence, Kansas City, Mo., and Judge William Harrison of Chicago, Ill., and at Percival R. Piper, Detroit, Mich., treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are as follows: Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Amasa Knox, Kansas City, Mo.; Glesner Fowler, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jesse Heslip, Toledo, Ohio; Pope B. Billups, New York City; George H. Woodson, Des Moines, Iowa.; C. Francis Stradford, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City, Mo.

The convention was well attended and much interest was manifested in the daily programs. Judge James A. Cobb and Judge Albert B. George were both present.

The convention was well attended and much interest was manifested in the daily programs. Judge James A. Cobb and Judge Albert B. George were both present.

BAR ASSOCIATION ASKS CHURCH CO- OPERATION

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 10.—(A. N. P.)

The National Bar Association sent its representatives before two of the larger church bodies of the country last week in an effort to enlist their cooperation in their fight against segregation, discrimination, and oppression of the Negro group. The program and plan for cooperation between the ministry and the law is shown by the letter directed by President Ramond Pace Alexander and Secretary Irvin Y. Mollison to the heads of the two Baptist conventions, L. K. Williams faction at Kansas City, and Dr. J. E. Woods group at Norfolk.

"For too long a time," the bar association plea reads, "the legal profession and the ministry have remained aloof from each other."

"The day has come when all of the agencies of uplift for the Negro must combine for the common welfare. The National Bar Association is now prepared to make the initial moves for greater cooperation and correlation of purpose and function of the two professions. We wish to enlist the aid of the church generally in our fight for a real political, economic, and civic freedom and equality for the Negro. United by common aims and ideals, and upon the firm ground of right and justice, the church and the national

Lawyers - 1929

**First Woman Lawyer
Passes Nebraska Exams**

Lincoln, Neb.—Miss Zansye H. A. Hill, the first woman lawyer to pass the bar in this State, took the oath of allegiance and became a full fledged practitioner here last week. Miss Hill is also the first woman graduate of the Law Department of the University of Nebraska.

Lawyer - 1929

New York

Negro Joins Bar Assoc'n

Francis Brown First Of Race to be Admitted

TO N. Y. BAR ASSOCIATION

Receives Endorsement of Leading Lawyers

New York, Feb. 21—The Association of the Bar of the City of New York elected to membership on February 13th, 1929, Francis E. Rivers, a prominent New York attorney. Mr. Rivers thus achieves the distinction of being the first of color to be admitted into one of the most exclusive and distinguished legal organizations in America.

Among the leaders of the Bar Association are: *Tribune* 2-28-29, *Law Journal* 2-28-29, *Commercial Appeal* 2-28-29. Henry W. Taft, Louis Marshall, Chief Justice William Howard Taft shape the law at its source is, for Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson as the Negro in America, a distinct well as many other attorneys of international reputation. Rigorous admission requirements make the membership supporting these leaders the aristocracy of the American Bar. Written endorsements from at least eight Association members together with a fine reputation and record as a lawyer are indispensable for an applicant to be even and well-tested and proved membership has, for the past 50 years made the opinion of the Bar Association decisive on questions of law reform and enforcement.

An impressive showing both as to endorsers and personal record enabled Mr. Rivers to effect admission into the Association despite the fact that its reputation for exclusiveness loomed so formidable at the outset as to make it appear useless for him to apply. Too much praise for courage and fair-mindedness cannot be given the many Bar Association members who unqualifiedly recommended the admission of Attorney Rivers.

Mr. Rivers was proposed for membership by Louis Marshall, authority on constitutional law, and member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The nomination was seconded by Prof. Underhill Moore of the Columbia University School of Law. Among the sponsors for Mr. Rivers was Arthur B. Spingarn, vice president of the N. A. A. C. P. and chairman of its National Legal Committee.

The personal record of this first Negro member of the New York City Bar Association, eminently fitted him for admission. This record included the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the honor of election to Phi Beta Kappa, at Yale University, the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia University, followed by an extensive and successful law practice covering a period of more than six years.

It is regarded as a happy omen that such a distinguished organization as the New York City Bar Association gives in this manner due representation among those who shape the law at its source is, for the Negro in America, a distinct forward step.

Lawyers - 1929

North Carolina

Yale Man
Birmingham Post



J. ALSTON ATKINS

Secretary-treasurer of the Safety Construction of 409 Smith street, Houston, Tex. Mr. Atkins took his LL. B. from Yale in '22 and was the first Negro to be elected to the Order of Coif. He is a native of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Lawyers-1929

Ohio

May Disbar Colored Woman Lawyer

Columbus, Ohio, March 21.—Disbarment proceedings against Attorney Daisy Perkins, recently found guilty on a charge of subordination of perjury, have been placed in the hands of three lawyers, two white and one colored, by Common Pleas judges.

It is alleged that Miss Perkins had caused Abraham Small, white, a witness in a murder case, to perjure himself. She is serving an indeterminate sentence at Marysville Reformatory and will appear to the State Supreme Court

Lawyers-1929

Pennsylvania

National Law Body Seeks New Members

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1.—In furtherance of its plan to build up a strong organization in the eastern states, the National Bar association is making rapid progress in securing as members outstanding lawyers in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Under the able direction of President Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia; Regional Director Pope Billups of New York city and Vice President Charles E. Robinson of Washington, D. C., the membership drive is gaining great momentum.

Francis E. Rivers of New York city, a Phi Beta Kappa man from Yale

university, and recent victor for the state assembly of New York over Grenthal, white boss of Harlem, has become a member of the association, along with Hubert T. Delaney, assistant United States district attorney and nominee of the Republican party for congress. W. Ashbie Hawkins prominent attorney of Baltimore, Md. is also a recent member.

The National Bar association will hold its next annual session in Washington, where the association and visiting delegates will be the guests of the Washington Bar association.

Ambrose Shief, corresponding secretary of the Washington Bar association, has notified Secretary Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago that the Washington Bar association, by a unanimous vote has confirmed and ratified the invitation extended at the Detroit session, by its president, Charles E. Robinson, who is also a vice president of the national organization.

30 LAWYERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia—ANP—As evidence of the growing importance of colored lawyers who practice at the bar and deal chiefly in civil and corporation matters is rapidly increasing, Lewis F. Moore has recently been admitted to the bar upon motion of Raymond Pace Alexander, president of The National Bar Association, thereby making the 30th practicing attorney located here.



Ans American
John Cornelius Asbury, attorney and president of the Keystone Bank in Philadelphia, will pass his 67th milestone, Tuesday, April 24.

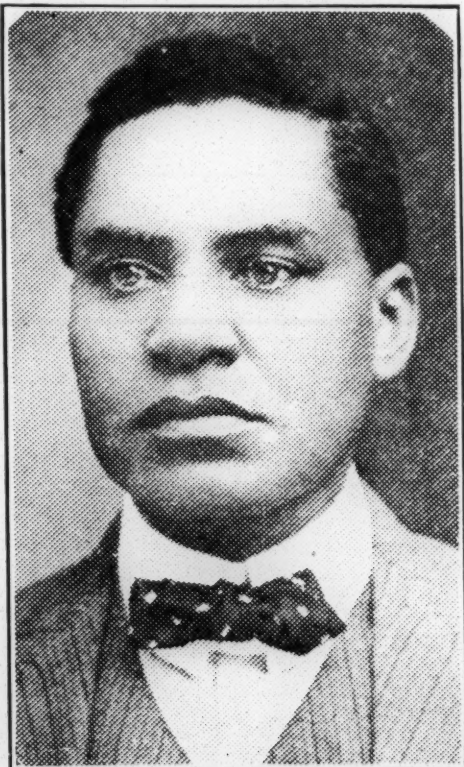
Born in Pennsylvania in 1862, he was educated at Washington and Jefferson College and was awarded the LL.M. degree in law at Howard University in 1900. He married Miss Ida E. Bowser, his second wife, in 1901 and there is one child, David B., by his first marriage.

Mr. Asbury served as assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia from 1916-'20 and March of last year was appointed assistant district attorney, the first colored man to serve in this position in Philadelphia.

Lawyers-1929

R. A. Campbell

Lawyer R. A. Campbell is truly representative of the opportunities accorded Negroes in San Antonio, whenever they are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities coming their way. For twelve years Lawyer Campbell has served as a probation officer, maintaining offices in the Probation Department



the petitions coming through the department are filed from his office.

R. A. Campbell is also one of the successful Negro attorneys of San Antonio. For many years he has been able to command the utmost respect of the San Antonio Bar and has practiced freely in all of the District and Federal courts. Lawyer Campbell's practice is not disturbed by his office in the Probation Department.

NEGRO ATTORNEYS MEET IN HOUSTON ON THANKSGIVING

At the call of Judge R. D. Evans, Waco, regional director of second district National Bar Association, the colored lawyers of Texas will meet in Houston Thanksgiving day at 409-411 Smith Street, at The Informer offices.

Judge Evans is anxious to explain to his legal fraters the purposes and program of the National Bar Association and will make a general report of his experiences at the recent annual meeting. The specific purpose of the Houston meeting is to organize a state association among the colored lawyers of Texas, and to this end each lawyer of the state is urged to attend and to take part in and make his contribution to the meeting.

ment at the Court House. As far as we are able to determine, he is the only Negro in Texas holding such an office.

Although Lawyer Campbell's appointment was approved by all the district judges, it was with some apprehension that Judge James R. Davis first rendered him the position, which, at first, was a tentative one; but his work proved so highly satisfactory, and he was so cordially received in the probation office that after the first week the office was not only made permanent but the salary was substantially increased.

Since his first appointment, Mr. Campbell has served under three different County Judges, having been highly recommended by each retiring one. Judge Augustus McCloskey under whom he served until his recent election to Congress is numbered among his closest friends.

Apparently, Lawyer Campbell has become a fixture in the Probation Office. Among his varied duties is that of filing all the petitions in the Juvenile Court. In fact, al

Texas.

Lawyers-1929

Virginia

VIRGINIA'S ONLY NEGRO WOMAN LAWYER TO BE "WOMANHOOD" SPEAKER FOR ZETA CHAPTER

Attorney L. Marion Poe, of Newport News,
Comes To United Presbyterian Church On
Sunday, February 24

The earth in its orbit around the sun has brought "Finer Womanhood Week" again the national project of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority. The Rho Chapter of this city will open the week, Sunday, February 24, with a mass meeting at the First United Presbyterian Church on the corner of Princess Anne and Chapel street with Miss L. Marion Poe, an attorney of Newport News, Va., as the principal speaker.

Successfully Staged Last Year

The local Zeta chapter successfully staged the first "Finer Womanhood Week" last year bringing to delighted Norfolk its own Miss Eliza Coppage. This year, the chapter feels justly proud in having secured Miss Poe as the principal speaker of the day. "Finer Womanhood Week" is observed by the Zeta Phi Beta sorority throughout the country in order that all women within reach of each chapter may be caused to pause and consider whether she is living up to the highest ideals and standards of life.

The Rho chapter will endeavor to carry out this aim by a program of activities for the week of February 24, through March 2. Following the mass meeting, the Zetas will entertain in honor of their distinguished guests at the home of Soror Marguerite Moseley, basileus of the chapter. Throughout the schools of the cities, the qualities of finer womanhood will be stressed through the cooperation of the teachers and principals. In the B. T. Washington high school, the chapter is offering a two and a half dollar gold piece to the successful girl essayist of the senior class. The Senior Girl Reserves will be entertained at their meeting during that week. A swift moving program is planned for this event. Then again, the chapter will issue invitations to all feminine Norfolk, old and young, to a Zeta roundtable meet which promises to be unusual in its aspects.

Taking it all in all, it is hoped that at the week's end, every woman and girl will have been reached and aroused to the desire to be:

"A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food,
For transient sorrows, simple wiles
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and
smiles.

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To wren, to comfort and command.